

later released. He was invited to the United States by Professor John Fulton, as a Spanish Research Council Fellow, and later was a James Hudson Brown Fellow, and an Assistant, Associate and then Full Professor of Physiology and Psychiatry at the Yale University Medical School.

For 25 years Dr. Delgado taught and did breakthrough research at the Yale Medical School, and then returned to Spain and organized a brain research institute at the Ramon y Cajal Hospital in Madrid, bringing together an international group of over 100 scientists. His major methodological innovations include: Permanent implantation of electrodes in the brain; intracerebral Chemitrodes and Diallytrodes; Cardiac pacemaker implantation; brain pacemakers; brain radio stimulators; two-way radio communication brain-to-computer; time-lapse recording of social behavior in monkey colonies; and the design and application of non-invasive electromagnetic devices for the investigation of biological effects and application of therapeutical uses.

Dr. Jose Delgado's main goals have been to alleviate pain and diminish aggression and human suffering. His discoveries have resulted in over 500 research publications and 6 books, enriching our lives, knowledge of brain development, and how we can educate our children toward what he called a Psychocivilized Society. Among many others, he received the following honors: Countess of Maudes Prize (1944), Roel Prize (1945), Member Sigma Xi Society (1951), Ramon y Cajal Prize (1952), Fellow, New York Academy of Sciences (1955), Guggenheim Fellow (1963), Master of Arts, Yale University (1967), Salmon Lecturer, New York Academy of Sciences (1968), Gold Metal Exhibit Award, American Psychiatry Society (1971), Alfonso X El Sabio Medal (1972), Gold Metal Award, International Society of Biological Psychiatry (1974), Rodriguez Pascual Prize (1975), Adolf Meyer Lecturer, American Psychiatric Association (1979), Honorary Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, University of Santo Tomas, Manila (1980), Humanist Laureate, The Academy of Humanism (1985), Favorite Son of Ronda, Spain (1985), Academician, Royal Academy of Doctors, Madrid, Spain (1986), the name of 'Rodriguez Delgado' is given to Public School No. 2 in Ronda, Spain (1988), Favorite Son of Andalucia (1988), Author of the Year, "El Medico" Prize, Madrid, Spain (1989), Favorite Son of Malaga (1996), Century Award, International Organization of Psychophysiology (1998), Gold Medal, Ateneo of Malaga (1999), Doctor Honoris Causa, University of Granada, Spain (1999).

Dr. Delgado is now living in San Diego, California, and we celebrate his return to the United States. We wish him and his family a very happy 90th birthday celebration, and many more fruitful and rewarding years.

CORPORATE CHARITY AFTER TSUNAMI

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, we hear so many negative comments about big business, I thought it would be refreshing to talk about

some of their magnanimous charitable actions following the tsunami in Indonesia. I read an article in the Washington Times on July 18th written by Michael Casey at Associated Press that bears repeating.

Hearing about the plight of so many in Indonesia after the tsunami, more than 400 U.S. companies gave over \$561 million for tsunami relief according to the Center for Corporate Citizenship of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Dozens of them were Fortune 500 companies. \$71 million in donations were made by employee matching contributions, with \$71 million corporate contributions. American companies gave \$721 million after the September 11 terrorist attacks and \$70 million was given for Hurricane Mitch in 1998.

Rolls-Royce chartered an 800-ton ferry to deliver masks, body bags and gloves to Indonesia, they partnered with London's HSBC Holdings bank to build a \$500,000 clinic in Calang, on the coast of Indonesia. Calang lost nearly 90 percent of its 7,000 residents in the disaster. The clinic was completed within 9 weeks. Rolls-Royce has agreed to pay operating costs for a year. HSBC also donated money for six boats in Aceh and sent 30 employees to help rebuild a school.

General Electric Co. shipped a water treatment plant to Aceh and along with CH2N Hill, ran the plant until April when they handed it over to UNICEF and a local company.

Intel Corporation along with other companies is planning to wire the city of Banda Aceh. In Lamreh, a German cigar company donated a water filtration system.

Many companies gave cash to international aid agencies or governments, others donated in-kind products and services worth \$139 million in goods including powdered milk, back hoes, computers, shirts, sandals, packaged meats, hauling services, linens, fuel, generators, tractor equipment and emergency response services. Employees teamed up with the U.N. and local governments on training projects and started "Adopt a Village" projects.

FedEx Corporation shipped 640 tons of medicine, supplies and water systems for aid groups. PricewaterhouseCoopers and Deloitte and Touche are working with the U.N. to protect tsunami donations.

Phillips Foods Inc., a Baltimore-based seafood company donated 20 boats to fishermen in three countries.

Some other major U.S. companies contributing were Coca Cola, Exxon Mobil, GlaxoSmith Kline, Microsoft, Citigroup, Merck, AIG/Star and Abbot Laboratories.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Indonesia established a Disaster Relief Center to coordinate donations and volunteer operations for rapid supply and logistics support.

Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono thanked U.S. business leaders for their contributions to relief efforts. I want to thank them as well for their generosity, both financially and for taking time out of their busy lives to personally reach out to help others in distress. Their humanitarian efforts deserve our attention and gratitude.

There are many others not mentioned in the Associated Press article that deserves our thanks. Their charitable efforts have not gone unnoticed.

HONORING THE MIGHTY SPARROW—THE CALYPSO KING OF THE WORLD

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most popular Caribbean entertainers in history, who has been singing the story of the Caribbean for over half a century. The man of which I speak is Slinger Francisco, known world-wide as The Mighty Sparrow, and it is a pleasure to recognize him today in celebration of his 70th Birthday.

With over seventy albums to his credit, the Mighty Sparrow is considered by many to be the undisputed King of Calypso. Calypso is the popular style of music which evolved on the islands of the Eastern Caribbean from African and French musical influences in the early 1900's. The art form is particularly associated with the nation of Trinidad and Tobago, and its pre-Lent Carnival celebrations.

World War II brought dramatic changes to Trinidad and the calypso scene, as the United States established several military bases on the island, which housed thousands of servicemen during the War. A vibrant entertainment scene developed to entertain the many visitors, and Calypso evolved to suit its audience. The influx of tourists to the island also helped modernize both the rhythm and themes of Calypso songs in the post-war years. Trinidad's independence from Great Britain in the 1950s also served to give calypso a more politically minded slant. The Mighty Sparrow came to the scene during this time of transition and modification in Calypso music.

Sparrow was born in Gran Roi, a rural fishing village on the island of Grenada in 1935, and migrated with his family to Trinidad and Tobago at the age of one. His childhood would have a major influence on his musical vocation. On his mother's advice, he joined his local Catholic Church choir as a young boy, where he learned the art of voice training. In church he would also learn various languages, such as Latin, Hindi, Spanish, French, Dutch, and Chinese—all represented on the culturally diverse island of Trinidad—which he would later employ in many of his songs. He was also influenced by the styles of American street quartets, and popular artists such as Nat King Cole, Sarah Vaughn, and Frank Sinatra, in addition to local calypso artists.

He started out singing in the local calypso "brigades" which would scour Trinidad competing in various singing competitions, especially during the Carnival season. At the age of twenty he released his first song entitled "Jean and Dinah." The song satirically chronicled the impact of American troop withdrawals from Trinidad at the end of WWII. The song became a hit and would typify The Mighty Sparrow style. In a country, which at the time, did not have developed forms of media, Sparrow's songs elicited public reflection on important issues—in an entertaining, if not dance-inspiring fashion.

In subsequent years the Mighty Sparrow rode his own talent and the changing dynamics of the Caribbean all the way to the top of the Calypso scene. With the influx of American and European tourists to the Caribbean starting in the 1950s, and the concurrent migration of Caribbean peoples to the United